DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month 70 Postage to foreign countries added. Readers who intend to leave town for the summer may have THE SUN mailed to them at the foregoing . The address may be changed as is desired Order through your newsdealer or of THE SUN, 170

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DAY. Per Year.

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Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose. Incomplete Fusion.

The invitations extended by the Odell county committee to a conference on August 31 fail to include the most representative organizations committed to municipal ownership.

The real originators of the plan for thwarting the great public utility corporations in their alleged effort "to control and misuse the government of this city against the interests of all our people" them no invitation to confer has been addressed by ODELL.

In this city last year there were 23,294 votes cast by the Debs Socialists, 4,584 by | are scarcely civilized in any high sense. the Socialist Laborites, and 4,576 by the fusion" proposal.

The Debs Socialists at their Chicago convention last year declared for "public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange." The Socialists of the Labor branch declared for "an end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body."

The Populists at Springfield, Ill., reown and control the railways."

Certainly, no Odell "fusion" which does can be deemed complete. Having furnished the "issue" they should be permitted to furnish some of the votes.

Should Not Convict Labor Support the Convict's Innocent Dependents?

The Rev. GEORGE B. WIGHT of Lambertville, who is the newly appointed State Commissioner of Charities and than in any other great city of the world Correction of New Jersey, went before for here they are called on to deal with the annual convention of the State Fed- the most heterogeneous population on eration of Labor at Trenton one day the face of the earth, and something last week to propose a solution for one like a half of it ignorant of our lanof the most difficult problems in prison management.

"I wish," said Mr. WIGHT, "that when otherwise would have to be sent to the for the methods of police regulation. almshouse and supported by the public. This is a suggestion deserving of atten-

tion. Out of it might be developed a for the support of those dependent upon | debt of \$50,000,000 him, it is plain the compensation for his work should be estimated upon a much more liberal, that is to say, a much more rational basis than it has been in the past. His toil should be appraised at something like the market value of free labor of the same class. This would remove one of the principal objections that has always been raised against the employment of convicts in the regular

The labor unions have always represented that the competition of men who were only obliged to earn convict's keep -or less-with those who not only had to maintain a position of respectability themselves, but also to support wives and children or other relatives, was unfair and injurious. If, however, the market value were to be exacted for moral argument always advanced, that it was degrading to honest men to be obliged to compete with the violators be eliminated, since the right of the innocent dependents upon the criminal to live and keep out of the poorhouse through the toil of their natural supporters could hardly be questioned. The merit of the object to which the convict's toil was devoted would restore to it a certain modicum of respectability.

The advantages of Mr. WIGHT'S suggestion from the economic point of view, its operation to save innocent persons from pauperism and the State from the burden of supporting them, are too plain to need demonstration.

Mr.' Wight's idea may not be absoto give it public utterance. The noteworthy fact in his case is that his proposal was not only laid before a body of organized workmen-one, too, which has not always been remarkable for its sane attitude on labor questions—but ficult to foretell. that it was received with considerable favor by the gathering. The newspapers which reported the proceedings say that at the close of Mr. WIGHT's address there was a cordial burst of

No doubt there would be serious difficulties in the way of putting the plan into operation. But it seems to present none which might not be overcome by proper study. For instance, the case of the man who had no dependents might be by adjusted by using his earnings for the support of himself and associates in the prison, reserving a small percentage to give him a chance in life upon his liberation. No comprehensive scheme is without its difficulties, and it is certainly worth while to work long and hard to put in force a system which offers such varied benefits both to individuals and the community.

Even the moral effect on the convict | years to fifty years. Were this adopted

AND A STORE STREET, AS ADD TO A TO A STREET STREET

WIGHT's proposition.

Criticism of Our New York Police. Our correspondent of yesterday who explained the difference in the attitude of the London and New York police toward the inhabitants of the town as a consequence of the racial heterogeneity of our population as compared with the homogeneity of London, pointed out a radical distinction between the two

great communities. London is almost wholly a British community in the constitution of its population, a great majority of which is English distinctively. In New York the inhabitants of foreign birth or parentage were about four-fifths of the whole in 1900, and in Manhattan five-sixths. In the five years since, too, these percentages have been increased. The foreign born alone made up 37 per cent. of the whole population of the town in 1900, and in Manhattan 42.7 per cent., and during the last five years the immigration to the town from abroad has been the greatest in its history.

Moreover, nearly two-thinks of those foreigners in 1900 came here ignorant of our English speech, and of the vast are the Populists and the Socialists. To crowd of immigrants since 1900 all except very few have been alien in language. They represent about fifty different nationalities, and many of them

This race heterogeneity, unexampled Watson Populists. They polled together in any single community in the history 32,500 votes. The addition of these votes of mankind, confronts the New York to the column of "fusion" would assur- police with a problem of extreme diffiedly offset a part of the defection of culty. Very likely the diversity of Republican voters soured away by the languages creates something like contempt among the police, so that they may be tempted to treat the people as cattle to be driven. It certainly could not be expected to cultivate in them suavity of demeanor and respect for those whom they are appointed to guard and discipline.

Nor, as our correspondent said, can there be a common sentiment among these people of many races and languages. Undue severity, even outrages, by the police are not resented as solved that "to prevent discrimination | they would be if there was here the and monopoly the Government should kindred race sentiment which prevails in London. Terms of reproach are used by one race in speaking of others. not include the Socialists and Populists | Rough police treatment of a Jew or an Italian does not provoke bitter protests from native Americans or from Irishmen and Germans. They may rather. find satisfaction in observing it.

> These facts should be borne in mind by people disposed to sharp criticism of the New York police. The problem for the police here is far more difficult guage and our customs; very much of it, too, a pretty rough crowd to handle.

That the police do as well as they do a man of family is imprisoned the work | that New York is still one of the most that he does in an institution might go orderly of the great communities of the for the support of his family, which world, might rather provoke applause

Besides the proposition for the amendby the convict were to be appropriated law authorizing the contracting of a banners. The Pontoosuc Cadets have highways, which would become effective without the approval of the voters, to which THE SUN directed attention yesterday, six other proposed Constitutional amendments are to be voted upon by the people this fall, making seven questions affecting the fundamental law to which the electors will be asked to answer "Yes" or "No" on the official ballot November 7. Since the adoption of the Constitution as revised by the convention of 1894 five amendments thereto have been sub mitted to the people, four in 1899 and one in 1901. All of them were approved at the polls.

The first amendment on which the voters will pass this year is one advocated by the municipal government of New York city for the purpose of increasing its debt incurring capacity. convict's labor, this objection would Under the Constitution the city is proentirely disappear. What is more, the hibited from incurring debts in excess of 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real estate therein, and in computing its indebtedness all long term bonds of the law, would also to a large extent are included, whatever the purpose for which they have been issued. The Water Department of the city is more than self-sustaining and returns a profit to the municipal treasury each year. In view of this, it is proposed to allow the city to exclude water bonds issued after January 1, 1904, from the computation of its indebtedness when its borrowing capacity is to be ascertained. In 1899 the debts of the counties included within the city after consolidation were excluded from this computation, and if the present proposition is approved by followed by other proposals for the lutely new, nor is he absolutely the first exclusion of bonds issued for the benefit the quotation of "a cable item which of other self-sustaining or profitable municipal enterprises. It is proposed to make an important change in the financial policy of the city the ultimate consequences of which it would be dif-

As this amendment would affect vitally the city's financial operations, so two proposed changes in Article VII. would have far reaching effects on the management of the State's money matters. By the addition of a new section it is proposed to modify the provision of that a direct tax shall be levied and \$28,500,000 on account of those claims. collected to pay the interest and principal of each debt incurred by the State. ture to pay such interest and principal out of any money in the treasury, and in any year when the general funds are sufficient to meet these charges to remit the taxes otherwise to be imposed for these purposes. This is a part of the Odell policy of "no direct taxation." Involved with this amendment is another, changing the term for which State bonds may run from eighteen

himself from the consciousness that he not only might fifty year bonds be was performing at least one sacred duty issued in the future, but authority would | feature of this bill. of manhood would be a sufficient reason also be conferred on the Legislature to for sincere endeavor to carry out Mr. recall all eighteen year bonds now out- the Palma party, the Moderates. The that To-morrow will share equally with To-day in the benefits arising from the State expenditures for permanent im-

provements. The fourth amendment proposed is advocated by the labor organizations moral courage to appear and vote against islature may regulate the wages and salaries of and the hours of labor to We do believe that if Mr. PALMA had be performed by the employees of any contractor or sub-contractor engaged advised and really disgraceful proceed on a public work. The demand for this | ing as he did against the Lottery bill, amendment arose after the Court of which he vetord, which in our judgment Appeals declared unconstitutional the was a more commendable and less dislaw which provided that no contractor or sub-contractor employed by the State | loan bill, he could have held his people or a municipal corporation should be permitted to work his men more than eight hours a day. The court held that shown ample generosity to the claimant constitutional right of contract, and thus Cuba's taxpayers for the next fifty it was upset. Now the labor organizations are endeavoring to amend the Constitution to meet their wishes.

The other amendments, two in number, were drawn for the purpose of relieving the congestion in the Supreme Court of the State. One of them would add a new section to the judiciary article of the Constitution, under which the Legislature would have power to increase the number of Justices in each district until in the First and Second districts there should be one Justice for each 80,000 inhabitants, and in the other districts one for each 60,000 inhabitants. Under the present arrangement the First Judicial district has twenty-two Justices, or, according to the census of there would be twenty-six Justices in the district: The second amendment to the judiciary article would allow Supreme Court Justices assigned to the Appellate Divisions to perform the functions of Justices of the Supreme Court in departments other, than their own when not engaged in their appellate work. This is prohibited by the Constitution as it now reads.

These six propositions, with the \$50,-000,000 road improvement proposal, make up the seven amendments which have passed two Legislatures. All are to be adopted or rejected this fall. The voter who would act intelligently on them must take a pretty serious course in constitutional law.

The Great Two.

The report manufactured in Boston that Governor Douglas has taken leave to reconsider his decision not to be a candidate for reelection will deceive nobody who knows the situation and the Governor. He doesn't make up his mind for the sake of unmaking it. He is not unstable as water. Nor will he permit himself to be used to satisfy the grudges. the envies and the fears of the grumpy Democratic bosslets who see doom coming to them in the august shapes of MILES and BYLES.

The people are speaking. Gooseberry Neck and Hummock Pond have already elected Miles and Byles delegates. scheme for the settlement of the prison ment of the State Constitution designed habor problem. If the money earned to empower the Legislature to pass a harmonic of the prison ment of the State Constitution designed night. Feeding Hills is ablaze with the proposed of the prison ment of the State Constitution designed to empower the Legislature to pass a harmonic of the prison ment of the prison ment of the State Constitution designed to empower the Legislature to pass a harmonic of the prison ment of the prison ment of the State Constitution designed to empower the Legislature to pass a harmonic of the prison ment of the State Constitution designed to empower the Legislature to pass a harmonic of the prison ment of the State Constitution designed to empower the Legislature to pass a harmonic of the prison ment of the State Constitution designed to empower the Legislature to pass a harmonic of the prison ment of the State Constitution designed to empower the Legislature to pass a harmonic of the prison ment of the State Constitution designed to empower the Legislature to pass a harmonic of the prison ment of the prison ment of the State Constitution designed to empower the Legislature to pass a harmonic of the prison ment of the p The Catamount Hill Miles and Byles oted to welcome Gen. MILES at his own expense on his longed for return from foreign shores. Cherry Valley is "sure to go for" the Great Twin Brethren. Mugget and Pottapaug join the glorious procession. Mount Toby, the summer camp of the Ancients, is aflame with color. To-night at 7:30 sharp there will be a Miles and Byles rally and flag raising on the historic shores of Chaubunaaungamaug.

In short, as the Providence Journal reluctantly admits, "the only course left" for the Massachusetts Democrats will be to adopt "the ticket of MILES and BYLES." The path of duty is the path of glory.

Gen. NELSON APPLETON MILES stands for uniform reform. The Hon. ESEK BYLES, known wherever hulled corn is grown, dealt in or eaten, stands for a minimum tariff on that great staple and closer commercial relations with the hulled corn producing countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Polynesia, Melanesia and Unesia.

MILES and BYLES! The old men's counsel and the young men's dream. The last we heard of the Hon. CURTIS GUILD, Jr., he was scorching along in his devil wagon in fierce but fruitless pur-

The Memory of Jose Marti. We printed on Sunday morning an interesting and pertinent communication, signed "D. C.," on "The Memory of José Marti." Its point of view and its main argument are correct and sound. but it contained two serious errors, and the voters it unquestionably will be its importance makes their rectification desirable. The letter opens with has appeared in several papers of a recent date" as follows: "President PALMA of Cuba has just signed the bill which will settle the last claims of the war veterans."

Had this been the fact we should have been much less emphatic in our protest against this measure, notwithstanding our conviction of its unlawful passage. The bill as passed by the Cuban Congress and approved by President PALMA does not provide for a final settlement of those claims. It merely provides for the Constitution which now requires the payment of a second instalment of In our issue of August 19 we said: "A bill now pending provides for a review of granting power to the Legisla- still other claims, as yet unrecognized, reported as approximately \$18,000,000 in their aggregate." Moreover, under the bill as passed it remains open for the present Congress or any future Congress to whom such a measure might prove politically or financially profitable to discover that \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 was still a debt which a grateful country owed to those valiant heroes whose life blood was to be so freely spilled for their. beloved land. In THE GON of Augustina?

we called attention to the "unlimited"

The second error works injustice to standing and issue in their place the bill has not been considered on a partizan longer term obligations. To tax To- basis. The Liberals are quite as deep morrow for the payment of To-day's in the mud as the Moderates are in the debts is the scheme, urged on the ground mire. Only 47, some Moderates and some Liberals, out of the 84 members of both houses voted either for or against the bill. It is a fair assumption that among the 37 absentees there were many who were opposed to the bill but lacked of the State and provides that the Leg- it lest such a vote cost them the support of claimants among their constituents. stood as strongly against this most ill graceful measure than the rapacious within reasonable bounds, and secured the passage of a bill which would have this restriction was in violation of the veterans without a wholesale robbery of years.

Just now, "MARTI's noble work," instead of being "crowned with everlasting success," is being crowned by the business of treasury raiding and that centralisation of political power which were among the prominent causes of the revolt precipitated by José MARTI in 1895. TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA, the intimate associate of MARTI in that enterprise, which resulted in Cuban independence, has not of late measured up to the Marti standard.

The Palmetto Abe Lincoln.

With straining eyes and ears, with hot and quickened breath-no reference to the Dispensary intended-South Caro-1900, one to every 93,200 inhabitants. If | lina awaits the fateful news. Again the it had one to every 80,000 inhabitants | Hon. KIMSEY HUSKEY comes up to the

county of Cherokee. To-day the world rings with his fame, and millions of boys and young men are fortifying themselves for the struggle of life by repeating this

as I ought to, I can do anything ABB LINCOLN did but be a Republican and a President."

We don't know by what chicane, dishonesty or brazen fraud the will of the people was frustrated and KIMSEY HUSKEY declared only second in a four cornered race for member of the General Assembly from Cherokee county. But you can no more keep down such a man than you can shut up Vesuvius or Mr. BRYAN. He is trying a second time. If the will of the people is baffled a second time, KIMSET HUSKRY will keep on trying. "I will run," he says, "until elected, if it takes twelve years."

If it takes twelve years! Where are BRUCE and the spider by the side of that? Where is Gen. GRANT'S "if it takes all

Missouri announces that she has a deaf and dumb statesman,—Rickmond Times-Despatch. Lucky Missouri! But who can it be? The Hon. CHAMP CLARK never says anything, but is he hard of hearing? Even the Hon. Moses CINCINNATUS WETMORE could hear the people calling him or a trust inviting him to sell out to it. Missouri's deaf and dumb statesman must have been the Hon. WILLIAM JOEL STONE, lying low through the Folk boom.

At least one American citizen, Col. George W. WARDER of Kansas City, is looking forward with anxious interest to next Wednesday's eclipse. He is the philosopher who has insisted for twenty years that the sun is not hot. The Colonel confides his expectations to the Kansas City Times:

"I believe the experiments in the approaching eclipse will help to destroy the old heary superstition that the sun is hot, and teach fogy crosseyed scientists that the suns are not thermal or heating engines, but, like the earth and planets, electric generators and are dynamos re-volving between their north and south poles, and that our sun is the great central are dynamo and tric heart of the solar system."

If THE SUN grasps the theory, it is that our heavenly namesake sends out only cold currents of electricity through the frigid ether, and that heat is a product strictly local to the earth's atmosphere, evolved when the gold rays reach this planet. We do not understand the Colonel as maintaining that it will be safe for old fogy crosseyed scientists or others to observe the eclipse through burning glasses or even through tumbler bottoms.

Wisdom of a Sage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Where there's bank account there's a bankrupt count.

How a little powder will puff a girl up. Tis an ill wind that blows not A discussion must be carried pretty far to move You can never judge by how nice a girl A woman usually tries to endear herself by mak-

herself as costly as possible. of fashion can be attained by high heels. While there is more voice after marriage, there is less poetry.

The criterion by which we judge others is the one by which we admire ourselves.

olrd on the hat is worth two in the bush are very attractive.

Talk is the small change in the commerce of life.

Clothes don't make the man; they make the man

It takes more than a tallor to make a trim young Shapes often form opinions.

The people that value praise the most value opinion the least.

Lots of men are silent because they haven't heard what was said. sen do their figuring with pade NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

Is the Gal in the Fountain a "Bacochante" From the Macon Telegraph.

A Venus, a Bacochante, or just a plain "gal" too scantily clothed—filts ours in front of the city hall—that is the burning question in New York, Augusta and Brunswick. As for Atlanta, no doubt all uncertainty has been removed by personal inspection.

The Automobile Capital. From the Kanesa City Journal.

Junction City, Ean., has more automobil
capits than any other city in the United JAPAN'S MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. Seymour's No Indemnity Argument Answered by Mr. Nakamura. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me, in your widely read and most esteemed paper, to defend my country's course against

a letter from Mr. John S. Seymour, which ap-

peared in to-day's Sun.
It is hardly worth while to make a q with an eccentric minded person like Mr. Seymour, whose logic is so apart not only from mine but also from the whole world's and whose knowledge of the war and presen and past situation in the Far East seems to the fact that Japan was absolutely right in this war, and then he will understand the situation fully and justify Japan's demand

Yes, Japan did go to war to redress injury and to obtain justice, to defend her right, which she was bound to protect, to redress a definite wrong, to prevent immediate apprehended injury, to defeat attacks on her covereignty, her political right and her territory. There was a question of self-preservation; she did go to war to protect individual subjects of Japan, to obtain satisfaction for violation of her honor and for an insult to her flag, to her Ambassadors as well as the whole nation, to her good name, and for the violation of a treaty. She was wronged, she felt a sense of ex-

treme wrong. Was it not an injury to Japanese subjects when Russians invaded Tsushima and slaughtered its inhabitants, men, women and children, without any reason whatever, some forty-five years ago? Isn't Japan justified in demanding evacuation of her own soil by such invaders?

Was it not an insult to Japanese covereignty honor, political life, her territory and flag, when Russia forced Japan to give up Sakhalin Island, taking advantage of Japan's weakness thirty-five years ago? Was it not an immediate apprehended in-

jury to the existence of Japan as a nation when Russia came down to the south of Corea, which is distant only thirty miles from Japanese soil, and threatened Japan's doors? Isn't it a question of self-preservation in face of this menuce?

Was it not a colossal insult And attack upon Japan's sovereignty, flag and honor when Russia, hacked by France and Germany, rooted us of our legitimate fruits of war with China, for which we had paid destry, and Russia became the master of Liacoung pennsula without specific a destroy of blood? Was not it a violation of treaty when Russia failed to evacuate Manchuria, while pledging herself to do 20 not only to Japan but also to England, the United States and other nations? When this writer says that the negotiations scratch.

A month ago the name of KIMSEY
HUSKEY was perhaps unknown outside
of the beloved precincts of his own

passage from Kimsey Huskey's autobiography:

"I have done a little of symything that a farmer boy could do. I have plowed, hoed, ditched, out cordwood, split rails, clarked in a store about two years, and have taught achool about four years. We read about how 'Old Abe Lincoln' used to split rails; he split enough rails one whater for a man to get him a pair of pants. Now that is about what he did, and the whole world has made a big thing of it. I split nine hundred rails my own stif in one winter for an uncle of mine. If I will try as hard

faced to futil her obligation to the world but faced to futil her obligation to the world but ever fried to prevent Japan from discussing the Manchurian question.

The writer says that the Manchurian question could have been adjusted had Japan waited a little longer and Russia had no objection to giving her a free hand in Corea; yet the fact is that Russia objected to Japan's free right in Corea and demanded the establishment of a neutral zone on the Corean boundary line.

This was made public after the severance of diplomatic negotiations between Russia and Japan on Feb. 5, 1904.

I do not deny that Russia obtained special privileges in Manchuria by a treaty with China, and Japan recognized this fact during those negotiations, but I deny Russia's right of military occupation of these provinces.

It is true that the Manchurian question was not more important to Japan than to England, France, Germany and the United States in a technical sense. So the United States in a technical sense so the United States and England were desirous of Russian evacuation, and they have done all in their power to compel them, though they did not resort to arms because of the relatively small importance of the matter to them in the real sense.

But Japan's interest in Manchuria is direct,

But Japan's interest in Manchuria is direct, unlike the others, for those provinces are where is Gen. GRANT'S "II it takes all unlike the others, for those provinces are near to Japanese doors, which must be subjected to the mercy of the nation whose dominant power is prevailing therein, especially when that dominant power is such a colossal power like Russia whose aggressiveness. ia. whose aggressiveness

Power like Russia, whose aggressiveness we know too well.

In a sense, your own country has no right to exercise influence over the sovereign countries of South America, yet she is ready to take up arms against any nation attempting to invade those countries, because those countries are more important to the United States than to any other countries, and for the sake of her self-preservation.

The whole world recognizes your Monroe Doctrine. Why should Japan be deprived of a similar right of self-preservation?

I dare ask Mr. Seymour and the public to observe how Japan will treat Manchuria and Corea, whose integrity and independence she declared to preserve, after this war is over. Few may believe Russian diplomatic promises, but all will believe Japan's promeises, which have never been broken ever since she entered the international community, so far.

Thus, I having answered Mr. Seymour's

far.

Thus, I having answered Mr. Seymour's argument, the rest will solve itself. Japan has the right to apply her case to the "general principle that controls the indemnity question," as the writer says.

Our declaration of war is right and just, so we must demand an indemnity and Russia must answer this demand. The world justifies Japan's course, so it must indorse Japan's just demand or must refrain from criticizing her claim at least. Japan has a right to continue the war on her option and claim heavier demands from Russia, as the damages incurred by Japan increase. But it must be understood that Japan does not make these demands merely for the sake of must be understood that Japan does not make these demands merely for the sake of aggrandizement, but for a permanent peace in the East and the general welfare of her people. Oyama will not follow Linievitch into the far interior and Togo will not bombard Baltic seaports and attempt a siege of St. Petersburg. They will not repeat Napoleon's mistake, for they know it too well. It is a foregone conclusion that Oyama would capture Vladiyostok, Harbin and Kamchatka, and invade the Siberian coast from all points, sooner or later, once the negotiations at Portamouth are broken. This nothing is not my own vague yenture, but is negotiations at Portamouth are broken. This opinion is not my own vague venture, but is that of a Japanese member of the peace party, who is one of the most influential members. The world may think that the Japanese treasury will be exhausted within a very short time, but this is a rank mistake, for she will reduce her army in Manchuria to a half or one-third of what she has now, and at the same time will decrease her standing army within the island empire, thus reducing the expenses to a little more than ordinary footing.

once Oyama captures Harbin he can fortify and stay where he is and resist Russian forces, which would incur a great loss, as they lose Harbin, which is the greatest center for a Russian supply.

which would incur a great loss, as they lose Harbin, which is the greatest center for a Russian supply.

Then Japan will be satisfied with what she has on hand without any payment of indemnity from Russia, even if the war continues indefinitely. Moreover, nations may have reason to fear the Japanese influence in Manchuria, which would be greatly increased, as a matter of course, the longer we stay there.

Japan withdrew her demands on the interned Russian vessels, limitation of her naval power in the East and the indemnity clause to save Russia's face, though with a great grievance. Still Russia fintly refuses to listen to Japan and the world, which, led by the United States, urges a peace.

We cannot forbear further. We desire peace, but it must not be in the nature of a truce, for such an expensive war cannot be fought again. Moreover, Japan may be bankrupted before long in preparing another war, under an incomplete treaty of peace.

We appeal to the world to give deep consideration to Japan's position and not to throw this grave responsibility upon her if the negotiations at Portsmouth are to be broken. We conceded as much as we can it is now Russia's turn to yield the disputed points. Otherwise, let us continue the war until our purpose is attained.

KAJU NAKAMURA.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 25.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 25

Well Paid Women Stenographers To TRE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A friend of mine remarked to-day that no woman stenographer was worth more than \$15 a week; and also that very lew ever get more. He told me I was absurd when I replied that hundreds of them in New York city got \$25, \$30 or \$40 a week and that the demand for educated stenographers at those figures ed the supply.

Will you let us hear from stenographers on the That is, from competent, intelligent, Mucated stenographers, not mere machines.

Change to Princeton a Good One-Te

New York Would Be Hetter. "The TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: one reflects upon the transfer of the army and navy football game from Philadelphia to Princeton," says your correspondent who signs himself "Navy," "the more incomprehensible does the move become."
Likewise, the more one reflects upon the arguments brought forward by "Navy."

more incomprehensible do they be

The very points which "Navy" urges in favor of Philadelphia are applicable to Princeton, and justify the decision to transfer the army-navy game thither. halfway between West Point and Annapolis, with unrivalled railway communications, good hotels and a beautiful athletic field, centrally situated Princeton is exactly midway between New York and Philadelphia. facilities have been tested and not found wanting in handling big crowds; the Prince-ton Inn and the Nassau Hotel afford ample remain in Princeton over night, and the field and stands are unsurpassed.
"Navy's" argument is really duplex in its

bearing. He unconsciously combines two subjects that should be kept distinct: (1) The arrangements for the game as a matter, so to put it, of politics between the academies and, (2) its management as it affects the great sport loving public. The first matter is private by nature, and must be settled by private by nature, and must be settled by the parties directly concerned. For the athletic associations of West Point and Anna-polis or their members to use the public press as a medium for airing grievances against their own officers, seems to me, an outsider, a matter of very poor taste, to say the least. The second question, however, directly af-fects the public, and should be publicly dis-cussed.

a matter of very poor taste, to say the reach. The second question, however, directly affects the public, and should be publicly discussed.

It is a great mistake to assume that "of those who attend the Yale-Princeton game liven it is held in the Jersey town! a large proportion probably come from Princeton itself or the surrounding country." Those who have seen the dozen or more sidings at the Princeton terminal crowded with the car specials, thronged with Yale and Princeton rooters coming by way of New York and "Philly" to see the big game, know just hew large a proportion of the immense concourse that fills the huge stands is located in the Tiger cheering section. "Navy's own words, written of the Army-Navy game, apply most filly to the crowds that visit Princeton regularly, and are always handled with perfect comfort—"they come from Washington and New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, even from Boston and Chicago." And even 3" Navy" must have "the comforts of the Bellevue-Stratford or the Waldorf-Astoria," the same special that carried him to the game will drop him at the hotel while the evening is still young, and a jolly good time getting there, too.

As the arrangements for next fall are completed beyond recall, discussion of these particular points at this time must be futile. One remark in "Navy's" letter, however, makes the whole worth while—the suggestion made a month ago, by the way, in your own editorial article, "Football in New York", that if the game must be transferred from Philadelphis, it should go to New York.

In making that suggestion The Sun was, as ever, right. The move to Princeton is a move in the right direction, but it didn't go far enough. On to New York in 1996!

New York, Aug. 26.

BED, BOOK AND CIGAR, Was it not a colossal insult and attack upon

BED. BOOK AND CIGAR.

Sensible Remarks of a Nutmeg Thinker and Former Smokeabed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read your editorial "The Couchant Smoker." For many years I have subscribed to the bed and book portion of your prescription, and why should I complete the combination by the addition, clear? fort in a marked degree from reading in bed. Not that the practise induced somnolency-far from itaside, a full appreciation of a good book held sway and I was reduced, or, if you prefer, exalted to mitted sound, refreshing rest.

I can remember, too, in my boyhood days, when vacations were spent "on the Cape"—that land of good fishing and pretty girls-that my good aun not a cigar, but a good black clay filled with nav tobacco, the stem of the pipe having been we with fine twine by a kindly old shell back for special delectation Let us dismiss Mr. Whiting of Hartford. Your

perspicacity should teach you that tin pajamas being out of the question, he is evidently interested in, if not the inventor of, a system, not perhaps of underwear, but of bed clothes of the fireproof sort and that you are unconsciously assisting him to

While I incline favorably to your prescription in its entirety, a doubt troubles me, one which you may possibly remove. It is my custom to smoke two good cigars after dinner; the number consumed during the day is immaterial. Shall I add to the number in order that I may enjoy the delights of the falthful? Or must I deny myself the second one, to my discomfort, until my usual hour for re tiring? It would seem there is always a fly in the amber, a canker at the heart of the rose. Wha is the solution of the problem? S. H. THRESHER. NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 28.

"What is the solution of most problems? asked the disillusioned one. "Smoke!

Spirited Defense of the Catholic Schools. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I am Interested to know in what way Mrs. Clarence Mackay cor siders Catholic schools a menace to this country. Surely not from a moral, standpoint, as the chief aim of the Catholic school is to inculcate on the minds of the youth the Christian doctrine which (and even non-Christians concede this) embraces absolutely everything that combines to make ex emplary, law abiding citizens. I venture to say that if statistical data were obtained of the children educated in Catholic schools and otherwise during the last three or four decades, and a comparison made as to ratio of crime, it would be found that the criminals of our land to-day are not those who received their early training in a Catholic school or, at any rate, that the percentage is infinitesi maily small, even taking into consideration the dis proportion in number.

girl or the young boy under the influence of a Cath lie school training can never be effaced (I am speak ing of the normal, impressionable child, and for tunately we have more of that kind than of the perverted, abnormal sort of mental monstrosity class, on which no lasting impressions can be made. The fact that many of those same boys and girls in after years have withstood the thrown in their way is due, in great measure, to the teachings and admonitions received in those same Catholic schools, where they were see and know right from wrong and the results attendant upon either.

Assuming that the above cannot be

then what danger to Mrs. Mackay's country is im-pending in the existence and propagation of that institution called by her "the parochial school of the Romanist faith"? Is it, perhaps, in practical results that the danger lies—that the time spent in religious and moral training could be employed to greater advantage in teaching the material things of life, since materialism has gotten such a hold that it is crushing out all else?

My observations are made from practical ex-perience: I have attended public schools and Catholic schools alternately, and I have been a public scho teacher. I have nothing to say in disparagement of the public school, unless it be, perhaps, of overzeal; the desire to impart an amount of this materi knowledge entirely disproportionate to the capacity of the child. Both teacher and pupil are over-burdened, with the result that the latter is apt to get a smattering of many things, and a knowledge of nothing—not even of those poor old despised and discarded three Rs which, after all, form the

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

Preparation for Sport in Mexico. From the Mexican Herald.

Six bulls will be fought in the Chapultepec ring to-morrow. The two Esparterios, one from Madrid and the other from this city, and Moreno Grande de San Bernardo will do the killing. Martin Fernandez, the manager of the C tepec bull ring, has purchased 150 horses in the last few days to be used in the fights during the remainder of the season in his ring. He has also ordered ninety more horses from Jalisco. The ordered ninety more horses from Jaliaco. The horses purchased this week are of a much better grade than have been used before this year, if comparison is even to be suggested.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A letter in to day's Sun denounces the custom of surgeons in calling those operations "successful" in which the patients die. In another column the news is given by cable of the "wonderful recovery" of a prominent capitalist "after he had been give prominent capitalists." These are cases in which you pay your money and take your change. J. P. D.

ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME. A FRENCHMAN'S VIEW OF THE YELLOW PERIL.

Warning From Sens.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Like myself, like many others, you have heard all that has been said and read all that has chamber philosophers and club ideologues al, and would persuade the popular masses that the peril is a myth. I leave them to their opinions, since they have not observed the evolution of religious sects among Asiatic peoples nor seen, de visu, their

anti-European activity. ing eighteen years have, it seems to me, some value, and are corroborated by the appreciation and judgment of competent men, conmerchants, missionaries and explorers with

official support.

The danger for the old and the new worlds may be summed up as follows: The force which has recently been dis-

been a surprise to everybody, but it has been lesson to the Powers that have contributed to it by delegating men of science to teach turned against them. That is the brutal to estimate the consequences, inevitable unless • •

It is not the unexpected success of the Japanese that makes me speak thus, for they have only had to fight against the newligence, the ignorance and the intemperance of an army which should have crushed them incredible combination of circumstances has aided them marvelously, no doubt, but the real and visible danger is elsewhere. Whatever be the outcome of the war, it is necessary that the old world and the new should form a close union to prevent by every means Japan from becoming the educator of China: it must prevent at any cost China from becoming the provider of men for Japan. Japan

nust be confined in her sphere.

The danger is not immediate, but it will show itself, both politically and economically, within not more than thirty years. One of new continents will preserve their predominance in Asia or else they will be driven out of it forever. Common action is demanded, having for

its object the establishment of a guardianship over China; the limitation of her land and sea forces; a permanent occupation proportional to the forces of the occupiers: an international council to direct internal and external affairs.

The civilized world has still time to make

good the blunders it has committed; or will its egotism ruin it?

L. FEUILLANT. SENS, France, Aug. 11.

The Law Journals Discussing Judge Hooker's Case.

From Case and Comment for August. The failure of the attempt to remove the A majority of the Assembly have voted that he is guilty, and the minority who voted against his removal quite failed to show that Some of the speeches made on his behalf in the State Bar Association and in the Legis-lature impliedly admitted that the charges against him were true, when they argued that others were no less guilty.

unfitness is a valuable one, to be held in reserve in order to relieve the people from an intolerable situation that may arise, it is obvious that legislative bodies are peculiarly unfit to exercise it until they are less dominated by the illicit influences of politics.

From Bench and Bar for August. Have none of Hooker's political backersdoes Hooker himself lack-the good taste to discern the peculiar appropriateness at the present time, hard on the heels of a legis-

lative "vindication," of a resignation of his exalted post? Hooker's capacity for usefulness on the ench is gone. His capacity for bringing the honored judiciary of this State into contempt, re-proach and disgrace by his continued tenure

Mascadine, Bullis and "Press." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Both "muscadeen" and "muscadyne" are "apt to be heard" in the South according to good social standards; but in the absence of booklah apparatus and legal

instruments, I cannot presently swear to "her topo graphical correction." Let the purists decide is if THE SUN leaves it open One first became acquainted with muscadine grapes among academic people in North Carolina, where the vine luxuriated in its wild state as well as in a much mellower saccharine cultivated form over, where the term has latterly been clinking for a lyric note in stumping. I feel almost positive, or quite sanguine, at least, that if the absolutely scaled ronunciation were "muscadyne," one must then and there have learned it that way: because in Atlanta one's friends were classic and Grecian elect zealots: really, the most beautiful array of Southern damsel gazels it were prudent for any but the

most hopeless confirmed old pickled bachelors to behold unveiled. The vernacular term "bullis" for muscadine occurs widely in the South, and is very likely an old stock importation from rustic parts of England the same as provincial English "bullace, a small plum." I have not been able to ascertain the origin of "press" peach in the South, for "clingstones." There is a French word, presse, for the same kind of peach, but from rural France to the interior South is too great a jump for verbal synonyma fust of this pattern. It is, again, too honest case of literal etymology for any frivolous co-

celt upon metaphorical "peaches."

LEBSPORT, Pa., Aug. 26.

The Short of It. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is not o earth shaking consequence, but the accepted and authoritative pronounciation of "muscadine" is neither "muscadeen" nor "muscadyne." but "muscadin" (1 as in "pin"). See dictionaries.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25. ANOTHER SOUTHERNER

Foreign Contract Opportunities. An electric tramway system, complete, for the city of Rosario, Argentina, has been decided upon by that municipality. Full particulars of the ditions for tenders have been sent to the Argen

tine Legation in London. Steam railways, many of them, are projected ! the Argentine Republic. Extensive concessions en granted to a French syndicate for rail ways in the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santi

F6. These are to compete with the Great Southern line, a British controlled road. Sanitary appliances, drainpipes, filters, &c., can be sold in Argentina, says the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the British Trade Journal.

Oil crushing plant to be established at Barbades. Another chance to sell American oil crushing Textiles manufacturing machinery is in demand

at Lodz, Poland. Factories being extended. as orders heavy and stocks low. A new railroad company, the Socie à per la Tramvia Lucos-Pescia-Monsummano, is organized at Lucos and Leghorn, with \$2,400,000 capital, to construct and operate electric and steam lines connecting the three towns named in the com-

pany's title and others. Also to establish automobile services in the country around, feeders to the railway. Banks, several, and mar private capitalists of Leghorn are interested. good share of that \$2,400,000, and the additional millions they will doubtless need and raise, may exporters send the proper men to get the orders. The Grand Trunk Pacific will call for tenders for the construction of the western division. It means about \$100,000,000 of business.

Indian Head, North West Territory, Canada calls for tenders for waterworks and electric light ing machinery. Address the Town Clerk. Winnipeg, Manitoba, City Clerk invites tenders for valves, hydrants, sewer pipe and two welch

Huyler & Co. of New York will wan for the chocolate factory they are to build in T-ronto (ground purchased): American Radiati Company of Chicago for the plow factory the have bought and will enlarge at Brant's the Walter M. Lowney Chocolate Company of for their new factory at Montreal, Canada York Plaster Company for development gypsum deposit at Hampton, N. B. for the planting mill at Douglastown, on the Miranuck

There ought to be some American pickings in

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